



1902.

BOROUGH OF PUDSEY.

THIRD
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

WILLIAM LOVELL HUNTER,
M.D., D.P.H.

PUDSEY:

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SANITARY COMMITTEE,

1902.

CHAIRMAN :

ALDERMAN J. E. GOODALL.

MEMBERS :

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR.

(JAMES STILLINGS, J.P.,)

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„ J. W. TURNER,

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„ C. WILSON.

TO THE
MAYOR, ALDERMEN and COUNCILLORS
OF THE
BOROUGH OF PUDSEY.

GENTLEMEN,

In compliance with the Order of the Local Government Board I present my **Annual Report** on matters affecting the health of the Town during 1902.

The **Birth-rate** which had been steadily declining for some years made a further sudden, and I may say remarkable, drop in the year under consideration. As the difference between the rate for 1902 and the normal rate was a loss of population of about 150 it is needless to remark that the subject is an important one.

The **Health of the Town** for the year was on the whole fairly good. The **Death-rate** was exceptionally low and as it has been low for three years in succession it encourages the belief that it is influenced by the sanitary measures you are steadily pushing forward. The Local Government Board desire information on the sanitary work that has been done, is being done, and requires to be done. A summary of some of the facts will not be out of place here.

The cleansing, or **Scavenging** of the town comes first in importance. Year after year I have reported a steady improvement in the department, and 1902 was no exception. The work was not only done more efficiently than ever before, but, compared with the previous year, it was done at less cost. On this point I would draw your particular attention to the Sanitary Inspector's report on Page 28.

Adoption of Water-Carriage System.—Up to the end of 1901 about one-third of the objectionable privy-middens had been replaced by water-closets and moveable dust-bins. The work progressed well during 1902. As the public are being rapidly educated to appreciate the advantages of the change, both from the points of health and decency, it may be assumed that this most desirable sanitary development will continue. See Page 20.

The **Removal of Nuisances** has been regularly attended to. Under the new arrangement cases needing structural work for their abatement—such as faulty house drainage—are carried out by the surveyor's department, and the Borough Surveyor is personally responsible for the work. I have no hesitation in saying it is efficiently done. See Surveyor's Summary on Page 30.

The **Equipment and Arrangements for dealing with Infectious Diseases** are fairly satisfactory, except in one important particular,—that is, some efficient administration for checking the spread of those diseases in the public schools. The matter is an extremely difficult one to deal with, but as the school authorities have promised their hearty co-operation in supporting the sanitary department good results are likely to follow.

For the last twelve years the subject of **Insanitary Dwellings** has had the attention of the Sanitary Authority. Many have been demolished, and the conditions of others has been improved. In 1902 the houses on the Beckside Hill insanitary area were thrown down, and the Council have acquired property for three street improvement schemes which will shortly result in the removal of a large amount of unhealthy dwellings. There are still a number of undesirable dwellings in the town, and some on Delph Hill I would particularly draw attention to.

It is pleasanter to record work that has been done, than to urge the necessity for further efforts, but in the interests of the public health it is my duty to lay stress on the importance of at least two matters that deserve the earnest attention of the Council. One is the sewerage, levelling, paving, &c., of the many **private streets** where this very necessary sanitary work has not been already done. The other is the covering of the public and private streets, footpaths and yards near houses with some impervious surface, such as paving, asphalt or concrete. It requires no argument to prove that this would conduce not only to the improved appearance, cleanliness and comfort of the place, but would prevent soil pollution with its attendant evils.

The district is protected from the selfish injury of jerry builders by the possession of **Model Building Bye Laws**. I am so convinced of their beneficent effect that I hope neither the Sanitary Authority nor the Local Government Board will undo the good which those Bye Laws are doing, by sanctioning any important modification of them. After the three years spent in consultation between the local Authority and the Local Government Board, before they were finally adopted, it would be illogical to agree to their emasculation.

I remain, Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

W. L. HUNTER.

Borough of Pudsey.

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health.

The **Area** of the Borough is **2409** acres.

The **Population** in **1901** (census) was **14,907**.

The **Rateable Value** for **General District** purposes £46,581, and for **Poor Rate** purposes was £52,201.

The **District Rate** was 3s. 6d.

The **Poor Rate** was 4s. 2d.

The Borough is divided into **Six Wards**.

Topography.—The district is roughly pear-shaped, the stem end being West and the broad end East. It is bounded on the North by the Urban Districts of Calverley and Farsley, and the City of Leeds; on the East by Leeds; on the South by Leeds and the City of Bradford; on the West by the City of Bradford.

Altitude.—The height above the sea level varies from 225 feet at Houghside to 625 at Greentop.

Geology.—Coarse grained gritty sandstone, with beds of shale, limestone and coal. The subsoil consists of clay, clayey loam, and shale.

Industries.—There are 32 mills or factories in the town. The chief trades of the place are woollen and worsted (18 mills), ironworks (3), tanning (1), bootmaking (1), cabinet making (3), mineral water making (3), fender making (1), electro-plating (1). Stone Quarrying is also an important industry.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during 1902.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS IN WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.							DEATHS IN WARDS.					
	All ages	under 1.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and up-wards	Fulneck	Chapel-town	Green-side	Central	Low-town	Stan-ingley
Small-pox													
Measles	8	4	4									2	6
Scarlet fever	4	1	1	2					2			1	1
Whooping-cough ...	9	6	3						1	1	2	1	4
Diphtheria and membranous croup ...	1		1								1		
Croup													
Fever { Typhus	2					2		1		1			
Enteric													
Other continued ...													
Epidemic influenza . .	1						1		1				
Cholera													
Plague													
Diarrhœa	5	3			1	1		1		1	2		1
Enteritis	3	1	1	1							2		1
Puerperal fever ...													
Erysipelas													
Other septic diseases...													
Phthisis	15		1	1	3	10		1	3	4	2	1	4
Other tubercular dis.	5		1	1	1	1	1		2		1	2	
Cancer, malignant dis.	8			1		4	3	3		2	3		
Bronchitis	26	7	5			6	8	4	2	2	5	3	10
Pneumonia	22	5	7	1	2	5	2	3	5	3	4	4	3
Pleurisy	1					1					1		
Other Respiratory dis.	1	1						1					
Alcoholism } Cirrhosis of Liver }	3					2	1			1		2	
Venereal Diseases ...	1	1							1				
Premature birth ...	11	11						1		4	2	2	2
Diseases and accidents of parturition ...													
Heart diseases ...	14				2	8	4	4	1	2	2	2	3
Accidents	6	1	1	1		3			1	3	2		
Suicides													
Apoplexy, Paralysis ...	29					17	12	5	2	6	6	4	6
Diabetes	2						2	1					1
Kidney Diseases ...	4			1		3				2	1	1	
Pernicious Anæmia ...	5				1	1	3	2	1			2	
Acute Rheumatism ..													
Old age, Natural decay	5						5		2		1	1	1
All other causes ...	39	16	6		1	8	8	9	5	6	6	4	9
All causes ...	230	57	31	9	11	72	50	36	29	38	43	32	52

Vital Statistics.—Calculated on the population estimated in the middle of 1902—14,940.

The Births registered during the year numbered 315, (males 154, females 161), giving a **Birth-rate of 21.1 per 1000.**

The Deaths for the year numbered 230 (males 126, females 104,) giving a **Death-rate of 15.4 per 1000.**

The Deaths of Infants under one year of age numbered 57, and calculated on the number of children whose births were registered during the year, gave an **Infantile Death-rate of 180.**

The Deaths from the principal Zymotic Diseases, namely, small-pox, measles, scarlet fever, whooping cough, diphtheria and membranous croup, “fever” (typhus, enteric and simple continued), and diarrhoea, numbered 29 giving a **Zymotic Death-rate of 1.9 per 1000.**

There were 50 deaths from bronchitis, pneumonia and pleurisy, giving a **Respiratory Death-rate of 3.3 per 1000.**

There were 20 deaths from Phthisis, giving **Phthisis Death-rate of 1.0 per 1000.**

ENGLAND and WALES.

VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1902.

1902.	ENGLAND AND WALES.	Seventy- six great Towns.	One hun- dred and three small- er towns.	Rural England and Wales 100 Towns
BIRTH-RATE - -	28.6	30.	27.3	27.4
DEATH-RATE - -	16.3	17.4	15.3	15.3
Zymotic Death-rate - -	1.64	2.12	1.53	14.1
Infantile Mortality - - (per 1,000 births)	133	145	135	119

Marriages.—There were 70 Marriages solemnised in the Borough during 1902.

Births.—The Birth-rate (21.1) is 4.5 lower than for the previous year, and is 5.7 below the average for the last 10 years.

Illegitimate Births—8. This is 2.5 per cent of the total Births, and is .2 less than the average percentage (2.7) for the last 10 years. The average percentage for England and Wales for 10 years was 4.27.

Still-born Children buried in the Cemetery—31. This is an increase on 14 in the previous year, and I cannot give any explanation of the difference. The law imposes a penalty of £10 upon any person who buries the body of a deceased child as if it were still-born.

Deaths.—Although the Death Rate (15.4) is a little higher than that of the previous year (15.21), it may be regarded as favourable. It is 1.8 per 1000 below the average (17.2) of the last 10 years.

Deaths registered due to old age—5.

Deaths above 80 years of age—4, (the oldest being 85 years.)

Uncertified Deaths registered—2.

Inquests held—10.

Suicides—0.

Accidents—5, (fractured skull 1, injury to back and ribs 1, drowning 1, concussion of brain 1, scalding 1.

Natural Causes—4, Epilepsy 1, Apoplexy 1, not defined 2.

Excessive Drinking 1.

Cancer.—The number of deaths (8) shows a decrease of 5 on the average (13) of the last 10 years.

Part of body affected :

Stomach 1 ; Pylorus 1 ; Abdomen 2 ; Breast 2 ; Vertebrae 1
Eye 1.

Table Showing Population, Births, &c., in other Towns in the West Riding from which Returns were received.

City or Town.	Population 1901.	Births.		Deaths.		Zymotic Death Rate.	Phthisis Death Rate.	Respira- tory Disease Death Rate.	Infantile Deaths per 1000 Births.	No. of Notifica- tions Received.
		Number	Rate per 1000	Number.	Rate per 1000.					
Leeds	437,341	13,245	29.82	7,814	17.59	2.03	1.31	3.52	160	3723
Huddersfield	95,010	2,354	24.37	1,710	17.73	1.61	1.70	3.16	138	2740
Halifax	105,950	2,154	20.3	1,615	15.2	0.85	0.94	3.1	152.7	586
Barnsley	41,800	1,445	34.56	806	19.28	3.06	1.36	5.07	187.5	549
Keighley	42,500	1,129	26.5	667	15.6	1.17	1.50	2.2	155	189
Batley	30,548	868	28.4	556	18.2	2.3	1.10	3.5	170	117
Brighouse	21,960	492	22.40	305	13.88	1.45	1.50	3.16	125	116
Liversedge	14,156	374	26.4	202	14.2	1.1	0.30	3.1	107	64
Ossett	13,152	342	26.0	321	17.7	1.82	0.53	4.00	184	108
Sowerby Bridge	11,581	225	19.4	155	13.3	0.11	0.06	0 22	111	63
Pudsey	14,940	315	21.1	230	15.4	1.9	1.00	3.3	180	126

Infantile Mortality.—The number of children who die before reaching one year of age is an important factor in determining the sanitary state of a district. In 1902, out of the 230 deaths registered, 57—or over 24 per cent were under one year of age. The average for the previous ten years was nearly 23 per cent. The mortality calculated on the number of births during the year was 180 per 1000 and was a little more than the average—152—for the previous ten years.

The causes of death were as follow:—

What Infants, under one year of age, died of in 1902.

Premature Birth (13), Insufficient Vitality (1).	...	...	14
Debility (1), Atrophy (1), Inanition (1)	...	...	3
Convulsions	...	...	4
Teething	...	...	1
Bronchitis (7), Pneumonia (4)	...	...	11
Laryngismus Stridulus	..	...	1
Diarrhœa...	...	...	3
Whooping Cough	...	...	7
Measles	...	...	4
Syphilis	...	...	1
Patent Foramen Ovale	...	...	2
Enteritis	...	...	1
Jaundice	...	...	2
Suppurating Hæmatoma	..	...	1
Accident	...	...	1

WARD STATISTICS, 1902.

WARD.	BIRTHS.		DEATHS.		RESPIRATORY	ZYMOTIC	NOTIFICATIONS PER 1000 POPULATION.
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	DEATH RATE.	DEATH RATE.	
FULNECK ...	50	18.9	36	13.6	3.0	.3	6.7
CHAPELTOWN	49	21.8	29	12.4	3.1	1.3	8.0
GREENSIDE	51	23.5	38	17.5	2.3	.9	8.3
CENTRAL ...	46	19.0	43	17.8	4.1	1.3	8.7
LOWTOWN ...	39	19.5	32	16.0	3.5	2.0	2.0
STANNINGLEY	80	23.1	52	15.0	3.7	3.2	13.6

Cases of Infectious Disease Notified During the Year 1902.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	At all Ages.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.						TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH WARD.					No. OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH WARD.							
		At Ages—Years.						Ful-neck	Chap-elton	Green-side	Cen-tral	Low-town	Stann-ingley	Ful-neck	Chap-elton	Green-side	Cen-tral	Low-town	Stann-ingley	
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and upwards.													
Small-pox	...	1				1	1													
Cholera	...																			
Diphtheria	...	16	2	9	5					1	3		12			1				6
Membranous Croup	...	2	1	1						1	1					1				
Erysipelas	...	20	1	1	1	15	2	5	3	2	3	2	5							
Scarlet fever	...	83	1	16	60	4	2	11	14	12	14	2	30	10	12	12	13	1	30	
Typhus fever	...																			
Enteric fever	...					4		1	1	2						2				
Relapsing fever	...					4														
Continued fever	...																			
Puerperal fever	...																			
Plague	...																			
Totals	...	126	2	20	70	5	27	2	18	18	18	21	4	47	11	12	16	13	1	36

Case Prevalence of Non-Notifiable Infectious Diseases in 1902.

	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April	May.	June	July	August	Sept.	October.	Nov.	Dec.
Measles	Epidemic	Epidemic	Fever	Epidemic	A few	A few					A few	Epidemic
Whooping-cough ...	Epidemic	Epidemic	Fever	Epidemic	A few	Epidemic	A few				A few	A few Cases.
Chicken-pox ...	A few		A few		A few						A few	
Mumps					A few		A few				A few	
Influenza	A few	Ep demic	A few	Many		Epidemic					A few	A few Cases
Diarrhoea			A few		A few							
Pneumonia				Many	several							

Infectious Diseases.—Although the death-rate from this class of complaints was not high, there was a large number of cases during the year, as will be seen in Tables, Pages 11 and 12.

Small-pox—Only one case was notified. In this I think we may deem ourselves fortunate when we consider the prevalence of the disease in the neighbouring towns.—In dealing with the case referred to, active preventive measures were at once adopted and were successful in preventing any spread of the complaint.

It should not be necessary to again call attention to the fact that persons properly vaccinated, and re-vaccinated when the protective effect of the first vaccination begins to wear out, are safe against small-pox. Considering the ease with which the protection can be obtained, it is curious that any sensible person will take the risk of being attacked by a complaint which, even if it does not kill, may result in unsightly disfiguration.

Pudsey Vaccination>Returns for the Year 1901.

Number of Births registered from Jan. 1st to Dec. 31st.	Successfully Vaccinated.	Insusceptible.	Dead Unvaccinated.	Postponed by Medical Certificate (A).	Removed to Places.		Not finally accounted for. (D).	Magistrates' Exemption Certificates.	Percentage of Unvaccinated children including columns A.B.C.D.
					Known. (B).	Unknown (C).			
386	326	4	44	4	2	2	4	0	3.1

This table may be compared with the number of Un-vaccinated Children, 11.6 p.c. in 1890, 12.7 p.c. in 1891, 10.4 p.c. in 1892, 7.2 in 1893, 6.7 in 1894, 7.8 in 1895, 5.7 in 1896, 11.3 in 1897, 13.4 in 1898, 8.0 in 1899, and 9.3 in 1900.

Scarlet Fever.—There were 83 cases notified as against 78 in 1901, and I can only repeat what I said in my last report, that the number of cases was large and disappointing considering the energetic measures that were taken to stamp out the disease; 78 out of the cases were promptly isolated in hospital; the houses were disinfected; the patient and the other children were excluded from school until considered to be free from infection. In spite of these precautions, fresh cases continue to crop up.

It is almost certain that these outbreaks spread from mild, unrecognised cases, and, as far as I can make out the spread occurred principally in schools.

I discovered several instances in which children "peeling" after scarlet fever were, either themselves, or other children from the infected house attending school.

I feel sure that the parents in some cases are ignorant of the nature of, or altogether overlook, the complaint, but in other cases I am equally certain that they deliberately try to conceal the disease. The law provides a severe penalty for the latter offence.

Diphtheria.—I had to deal with an outbreak of this—to us comparatively rare—complaint in the autumn. It was the first time, at any rate in recent years, that it caused serious trouble. The outbreak was almost altogether limited to the Richardshaw Lane district, and most of the cases were connected with Primrose Hill School. As the outbreak threatened to become dangerous I advised immediate closure of Primrose Hill School. In all, 16 cases were notified, but there is every reason to believe that there were a large number of cases unrecognised that looked like mild “sore throats.” It cannot be too strongly urged that in times of epidemic diphtheria all sore throats should be looked on with suspicion, *and that no child with the slightest throat ailment should be allowed to attend school.* The closing of a large school and the consequent interference with education is an important matter. My action in advising closure in the above instance was criticised, but I am quite clear in my own mind that the result fully justified what was done. Whether it was *post, or propter hoc*, the closure of the school was followed by a rapid subsidence of the epidemic.

Enteric Fever.—Only 4 cases were notified, and 2 died. This disease shows a decided diminution.

In the ten years 1891—1900 there were 39 deaths.

“	“	“	“	1881—1890	“	“	57	“
“	“	“	“	1871—1880	“	“	85	“

Schools and Infectious Diseases.—In December, I was enabled to Address a Meeting of the Board School Teachers in the Town, with a view to pointing out to them the importance of the above subject and also to obtain their help. The members of the Sanitary Committee of the Corporation and of the School Board, and the officials of each of these bodies also were present.

The following is a report taken from the local press:—

The Medical Officer of Health said the meeting might fairly be called a council of war, with infectious diseases as the enemy. Infectious diseases were of special interest to the two public bodies represented at the meeting—the Sanitary Authority and the Education Authority. The primary duty of the Sanitary Authority is the care of the public health, and infectious diseases seriously affect the public health.

Another function of the Sanitary Authority is to control the spending of public money, and experience shows that infectious diseases are a great cost to the community. If the cases are treated at home the individual householder has to pay—in addition to those for medical and nursing assistance—expenses peculiar to infectious complaints, such as those con-

nected with loss of work, interference with education, disinfection, etc.; and the inconvenience and worry should also be reckoned in. He is not reconciled to these misfortunes by the fact that, in a majority of the cases, they are due to no fault of his own, but rather to the carelessness of a neighbour. These expenses being private, and dissociated, do not impress us so much as the amount we have to pay in a lump sum when the cases are treated in hospital. In the latter cases the cost is charged to the public, and at times it amount is unpleasantly heavy. For instance, in Pudsey—practically for Scarlet Fever alone—our contribution for the present year is over £800, a sum sufficiently large to excite considerable interest in the minds of the Sanitary Committee of the Corporation. As business men they naturally are anxious to find out if in any way the public can be protected against such an expenditure.

The School Authority has an interest in the subject of infectious diseases little, if any, less than the Sanitary Authority. Their first thought is naturally the mental development of the children under their care, but they cannot forget that school attendance is compulsory, and that during school hours they take the place of the parents of the scholars, and are responsible for their bodily health as well as for their minds, and that at an age when body and mind are most readily affected by favourable or unfavourable influences, and also when they are most liable to be attacked by infectious diseases. In Pudsey the average school attendance is about 2,200, so that the school managers during school hours are responsible for about one-seventh of the population.

It is hardly necessary to point out how both the education and health of school children are interfered with by infectious diseases, nor to mention the disorganization of school arrangements they cause. We are unfortunately too familiar with them.

I think I have said enough to prove, if it were necessary, the importance of the subject the meeting was called for, and to show cause why—having a common interest—we should combine our forces. I am hopeful in expecting that if we work together we can lessen the number of cases of infectious diseases, but to be perfectly candid I do not expect that, whatever precautions we may take, we can entirely stamp out infectious diseases in the schools. It has been said that the congregating of children in schools offers such opportunities for the spread of infectious diseases that we must accept them, more or less, as part of the price we pay for the modern educational system.

For our guidance, I submit the following propositions:—

1.—Infectious diseases spread from person to person; each disease having its own peculiar contagion or germ. Every infectious case comes from a preceding case directly, or indirectly, and is not brought into existence by insanitary conditions.

2.—Insanitary conditions, such as impure air—due to overcrowding, or insufficient ventilation; dirt, or dust; insufficient food, etc.; favour the spread of infectious diseases, and increase their severity and fatality.

3.—Children in schools, on account of their age, the fact that for several hours a day they are crowded together in a small space, and because they are subject to the risk of infection from so many sources, are particularly liable to outbreaks of infectious diseases.

4.—The first, and most important, line of defence against infectious diseases in schools is, the exclusion of infected or infection-bearing children. This depends on the co-operation of parents, school authorities, medical men, and sanitary officials.

5.—There are two formidable difficulties which present the efficient carrying out of the quarantine, or “barrier between the school and infected house.” Some of the diseases, such as measles and whooping cough, are highly infectious at a stage before the diseases can be with certainty recognised, that is before the rash comes out in measles, and before the characteristic cough declares itself as whooping cough. Secondly, others, such as small-pox, scarlet fever, and diphtheria, are capable of assuming a form so mild that their recognition is extremely difficult and uncertain. An authority has stated, that in these days of fairly efficient means of isolation and disinfection there is more danger to the public from these mild unrecognised cases than from severe and fatal cases. “In such undiagnosed cases, no medical advice is sought, no risk is apprehended, and no precautions are taken.”

6.—School teachers can give valuable, I may say indispensable assistance in protecting schools from infectious diseases of all kinds, but especially from these unrecognised cases; and for that purpose they need careful instructions as to the nature of infectious diseases, and the precautions to be taken against them.

Dr. Spottiswoode Cameron, Medical Officer of Health for Leeds, and President of the Incorporated Society of Medical Officers of Health, gives it as his opinion that "teachers should be as familiar with the cardinal symptoms of infectious diseases as with the multiplication tables."

7.—The above considerations assume that the School Authority has in the school building made full provision for ventilation, cubic space, and sufficient light. That the drainage system is perfect. That absolute cleanliness should be the rule—cleanliness of floors, walls, furniture, maps, and diagrams, slates, sponges, towels, books, etc., and especially that cleanliness of the lavatories and sanitary conveniences should be strictly enforced.

The above are general principles, and it would take too long to go fully into detail, but the practical points in the preventive administration of scarlet fever, or scarlatina, the disease that gives us the most trouble, will do to illustrate the subject. If it is an ordinary case, under the care of a medical man, the law provides that immediate information be given to the Medical Officer of Health. The patient, who is the focus of infection, is isolated, generally in hospital; any other children in the house are kept away from school, and workers from their work, if it is considered necessary; the house and furniture are disinfected; and, as a rule, the result is good, there is an end to the case as far as the public is concerned, except in one particular—they have to pay, and properly so, for the protection afforded them.

In the case of the mild unrecognised cases the course of events is by no means so satisfactory. A child, perhaps suddenly complains of being poorly, either at home, or in school; as a rule vomiting ensues, and there is a complaint of sore throat; on the day after a slight rash appears on the neck, and chest, and spreads to the limbs. This soon fades away, and the child may seem quite well. Some days after—from 4 or 5 to 14 days—the skin begins to peel off, either in a fine branny form or in larger flakes or scales. The symptoms described may be so mild that they may be treated as of little consequence, and the infectious patient in a few days may be allowed to mix with the family and attend school. While the child is at home the people in the house will be infected, and may carry the infection to other houses, schools, or work places; also the germs will be spread on the furniture, carpets, curtains, floors, walls, playthings, etc., so that the people who enter the house are in danger of infection.

If the patient attends school the infection may either be communicated directly to other scholars, or indirectly by the germs that fall on to school furniture, apparatus, books, etc.

The first clue to such a case attending school may be the cropping up of scarlet fever cases—not by any means of necessity mild ones—amongst the children in the school, and most likely from one particular class; and these cases keep cropping up until the infection from the infecting case wears out, or until the case causing the mischief is discovered and excluded from the school.

Only one who has had to deal with the matter practically can estimate the difficulties attending the prevention of the spread of the disease from these mild cases, and it is only by the active co-operation of all concerned that our efforts to combat them will prove successful. For the discovery of those hidden sources of infection the trained intelligence of teachers, as well as the advantages for observation which their close contact with the children gives them, are particularly valuable in protecting schools from danger which is not always the result of pardonable ignorance, but often of indifference and carelessness on the part of parents. From personal knowledge I can testify that the School Attendance Officer can also give useful help in detecting obscure and suspicious cases.

I submit the following brief suggestions as to the procedure for the protection of schools from infection by the obscure cases referred to.

1.—The teachers should be taught the nature of the disease, and the means used for its prevention

2.—The teachers should be always on the watch for hidden cases, and regularly, say twice a week, a few minutes might be devoted by each teacher to the examination of each child in his class. Anything suspicious should be at once reported to the Head Teacher—or to some other responsible person.

3.—The child should be examined by the Head Teacher in a separate room, and if, in his opinion, the case presented symptoms of scarlet fever—or of course of any other infectious complaint—the child should be sent home with a note to the parent enclosing a certificate to be filled up by the family medical attendant, and the child should not be re-admitted to school without a medical certificate to vouch for its freedom from infection. I also think that a small fee, for notification, might, with advantage be paid by the Sanitary Authority to the teacher who discovers a case of scarlet fever or diphtheria. It would encourage inquiry.

4.—All cases of sudden illness should be at once sent home from school, and before re-admission the teacher should be satisfied as to the nature of the case.

Hospital for Infectious Diseases.—The Calverley Joint Hospital, which serves for Pudsey, Farsley, Calverley, and part of Bradford, was opened in November, 1891. The Table on page 18 shows the total admissions since the opening. The Hospital has done good work, and is becoming more popular every year.

As the accommodation was found to be insufficient the Hospital Board decided to build a new block for scarlet fever to hold 20 beds; an addition to the administrative block; new disinfecting rooms; a lodge; and also to improve the laundry arrangements.

Calverley Joint Hospital Summary for 1902.

	Scarlet Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Diph- theria.	Smallpox	Admitted	Dis- charged.	Died.
Pudsey	78	3	6	1	88	78	6
FARSLEY	10	3			13	18	
CALVERLEY	9	2	1	1	13	18	1
BRADFORD	20		1		21	18	
OUTSIDE DISTRICTS	2				2	2	
TOTAL	119	8	8	2	137	134	7

since the Hospital was Opened.

DISEASES.		1871 2 Months	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	Total.	Deaths per cent.
SCARLET FEVER	Admitted	15	117	67	88	14	16	22	63	141	182	158	119	1002	3.29
	Died		7	1	3	1	1	1	6	2	3	4	4	38	
	Admitted	2	7	24	14	16	16	14	37	16	9	20	8	183	19.1
	Died		2	3	1	1	4	2	9	6		5	2	35	
ENTERIC FEVER	Admitted														
	Died														
SMALL POX	Admitted			55	11								2	68	4.4
	Died			3										3	
DIPHTHERIA	Admitted	1		3	2	9 some doubtful	1	2	16	7	5		8	54	18
	Died			1					1	2	2		1	7	
TOTAL	Admitted	18	124	149	115	39	38	38	116	164	197	178	187	1807	5.9
	Died		9	8	4	2	5	3	16	10	5	9	7	78	

Water Supply.—The following figures shew approximately the consumption in gallons for the last five years.

	TRADE PURPOSES.	DOMESTIC PURPOSES.	TOTAL.	PER HEAD, PER DAY.
1898	18,232,000	35,037,000	53,269,000	10
1899	16,851,000	36,863,000	53,714,000	10
1900	18,705,000	42,810,000	61,515,000	11
1901	18,355,000	44,210,400	62,566,000	11
1902	16,753,000	43,163,000	59,916,000	11

The **Dirty Water** supplied through the mains for several weeks in the Autumn caused widespread dissatisfaction. The complaints were fully justified. Although there was no proof that the water was not safe to drink, its appearance was so forbidding that no one could drink it without a feeling of repulsion and uneasiness, and washing with it seemed like waste of time.

Scavenging.—For some years in my reports I have laid stress on the prime importance of good scavenging as a factor in improving and maintaining the health of the town, and I am pleased to be able to report that this branch of Sanitation is receiving increased attention every year. The town, as will be seen from the Table on Page 20 is rapidly being changed from a midden to a water-carriage town. I desire to draw particular attention to the figures in this Table, and at the same time to remark that a little over ten years ago, the erection of water closets was discouraged in every possible way.

Now, the policy of the Authority is to favour them, and as one means to that end they grant free flushing water in every case, —for private houses, factories, or schools.

The privy-middens are cleaned out regularly every month and the dust bins every week.

Table showing the sanitary conveniences, ashpits, dustbins, &c., in Pudsey,
at the end of December, 1902.

WATER CARRIAGE SYSTEM.						CONSERVANCY SYSTEM.				
Ward.	W.C's Inside.	W.C.'s Outside.	Trough Closets.	Slop Closets	Dry Ashpits.	Dustbins.	Privies.	Pail Closets	Open Ashpits.	Covered Ashpits.
Lowtown	13	51		21	4	92	204		42	54
Central	50	65		25	10	90	324	11	31	129
Fulneck	38	95	48	15	16	150	266	5	59	84
Greenside	46	73	6	16	10	86	249	1	44	86
Chapelton	64	97	13	25	18	77	264	1	30	105
Stanningley	41	57	14	41	16	44	262		28	209
Total ...	252	438	81	144	74	539	1269	18	234	667

Sanitary Staff.—In Pudsey, as in other old towns, sanitary defects abounded, some caused by the ravages of time, others the result of bad work done on unsound principles before the modern development of sanitary knowledge. About twelve or thirteen years ago the Local Authority set to work energetically to rid the place of nuisances, and this praiseworthy movement has been in progress ever since. In the time referred to a large number of the worst nuisances have been removed, in fact I may say without fear of contradiction that the sanitary condition of the place has been markedly changed for the better. For some time all seemed to be going on swimmingly, but it soon became evident that in many cases the work done was not satisfactory, nor permanent, and that in consequence, the nuisances recurred. These unfortunate mishaps caused renewed expense to the property owners, and naturally gave rise to irritation, and a distrust of sanitary methods.

Another defect in the work from which great inconvenience was found to ensue was that no proper records of the work done was kept, either written or on maps.

It was obvious that the staff was altogether insufficient to deal with the amount of work to be done, and two courses were open to the Local Authority, one, to greatly curtail the work of nuisance abating, which could not be entertained; the other, to increase the staff. For some years I urged the latter course, and also advised that the duties of the officials needed re-arranging.

The Council in 1901, after due consideration, increased the staff and re-organised the work.

The officials for carrying out sanitary work are now as follows—

Medical Officer of Health.

Sanitary Inspector.

Gulley and Inspection Chamber Cleaner.

Foreman of Scavengers.

Borough Surveyor.

Assistant Surveyor.

Drain Inspector.

Manager of the Sewage Works.

The sanitary measures involving structural work are handed over to the Surveyor's Department to be carried out, and he is responsible for their efficiency.

As the slipshod work mentioned above occurred especially in the case of drainage, to obviate it the Council appointed a Drain Inspector whose duties I reprint from the advertisement for the post.

Duties of the Drain Inspector.

“The person appointed to this office will be required to make a house to house inspection of the district, and examine and test all the old drains connected therewith, with the smoke or water test.

“He shall enter from day to day in a book to be provided by the Authority, particulars of his inspections.

“He shall devote the whole of his time to the duties of the office.

“He shall prepare rough sketch plans of what he finds during his inspection, also prepare rough sketch plans of work to be carried out, and submit the same to the Borough Surveyor.

“He shall examine and test (with water) all new drains laid in the district.

“He shall appear at the Borough Surveyor's Office every morning at 9 o'clock and at 5 o'clock in the evening, to make out his report.

“He shall take his instructions from and act generally under the Borough Surveyor.

“He must possess the Certificate of the Sanitary Institute of Great Britain and be well up in building construction.

The Table on page 24 shows the work completed under the supervision of the Drain Inspector in 1902.

This, with the short report furnished to the Borough Surveyor by Mr. Belfort, the Drain Inspector, show the large amount of work done by him, and its great importance.

Short Report of Drain Inspector.

“I have made during the year ending the 31st of December, 1902, 284 tests. In 84 of these the work was found defective.

During progress of the work I have made 562 inspections, and I have had cause to condemn the construction and arrangement of 43 drains, etc., from the following defects.

Drains not laid to a line gradient.

Bends in drains too sharp and likely to lead to obstructions.

Defective pipes (fire cracks and broken sockets.)

Drains improperly diminished.

Cement found inside pipes which have been jointed by careless workmen.

Inspection chambers badly constructed and not easy of access.

Joints made in wall from soil pipe to w.c.

Bath traps and lavatory traps made useless owing to syphonic action.

The earthenware bends from drains not set level thus making, if passed, a faulty connection, to vent shafts and soil pipes."

I have gone into some detail regarding the sanitary staff because I wish to draw attention to the subject. Some members of the Authority are inclined to cavil at the number of officials, and assert that the work of the Drain Inspector is work of supererogation, as it could be done as well by the other officials.

I have a good opportunity of knowing how the work is done by the staff under the existing arrangement and I am strongly of opinion that any curtailing of the staff, or disturbance of the method of carrying on the work would be unwise, and not true economy, for the following reasons.

1. As the present system was sanctioned by the Council, after full inquiry, only 18 months ago, the time has not been long enough to fairly test its efficiency or otherwise.

2. The present officials are all well qualified men ; they work well together. Although the tabular and other records in the report show that every man of them does his full share of work, it is by no means a full chronicle of what is accomplished.

3. The number of nuisances reported yearly as yet show no sign of lessening, while the amount of new work is steadily increasing.

4. The cost of an extra man, or two, is small when compared with the loss incurred by property owners in consequence of the work being done wrongly in the first instance. This is looking at the matter from a mere money point of view. The danger to health, which is far more important, must also be taken into account.

5. Although business in general and building, is quiet in this district—in common with most other places—at present, this should make no difference in the work of removing dangers to health. This is a statutory duty imposed on every sanitary authority. It is also good business policy to speedily make the district healthy and pleasant to live in so as to attract residents.

The Table below shows the work completed under the supervision of the DRAIN INSPECTOR,
January 1st to December 31st, 1902.

1902.	Houses Drained.	Six inch. Drain.	Four inch. Drain.	Inspection Chamber.	Gullies.	Areas.	Vent Pipes.	Privies converted into w.c.	Additional w.c.
JANUARY.	6	1007	595	8	27	2	12		5
FEBRUARY.	2	40	59		1	2	1		1
MARCH.	3	204	182	3	16	1	7	5	4
APRIL.	4	358	135	4	11		4	2	4
MAY.	10	156	247		19	4	6	4	1
JUNE.	9	302	276	6	17		4	9	1
JULY.	26	171	583	6	22	3	11	2	2
AUGUST.	7	160	155	3	8		3	8	2
SEPTEMBER.	13	148	690	8	12	3	11	4	1
OCTOBER.	9	474	483	10	20	3	13	3	5
NOVEMBER.	19	497	400	8	30		11	7	4
DECEMBER,	11	618	389	10	25	2	9	3	4
TOTAL.	119	4135	4194	66	218	20	92	47	34

Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.—This Act came into operation on January 1, 1902. All the former “Factory Acts” are consolidated and amended by it, and on the whole it is easier to understand than the former associated, but detached, Acts. It embodies two important, and, to a great extent, novel principles in sanitary legislation—firstly, its provisions are nearly all precise and obligatory; and secondly, it not only defines the duties of a sanitary authority but it ensures their performance.

The following is briefly the work done during 1902 in carrying out the Act.

With the Sanitary Inspector I visited and inspected every workshop we could find in the Borough, and entered them in a **Register**, (sec. 131). This register was compared with the list kept by H.M. Factory Inspector so as to make it as complete as possible.

So far there are 85 workshops on the register, which include 12 domestic workshops, 17 retail bake-houses, 2 laundries, and 54 other workshops.

The chief workshop industries in the town are connected with wearing apparel, such as dressmaking, millinery, tailoring, bootmaking.

At the time of our visits we made a detailed inspection of each workshop, and noted their conditions with regard to the following.

1. Cleanliness.—As a rule they are kept clean—a few of them were not quite up to the mark but a record of them was made by the Sanitary Inspector with a view to further action. He reports, as the result of other visits, that they were afterwards cleaned.

2. Air Space (overcrowding).—Except in cases where the amount of air space was obvious, every workshop was measured up. Only two were found to be overcrowded, as judged by the regulations of the Act. The occupiers at once complied with a verbal request to make the necessary alteration and comply with the Act.

3. Ventilation (to get rid of dust, gases, &c.)—We found nothing to complain of.

4. Means of Ventilation.—The workshops, although not legally “domestic workshops,” are as a rule of a domestic character, a large number of them being in dwelling houses and employing two or three hands, so that no special means of ventilation

is needed. In two of the larger workshops special ventilation were advised, and obtained.

5. Wet Floors.—No action was necessary.

6. Sanitary Conveniences.—(A) **Workshops.**—In this respect most of the workshops are in the same position as the general run of dwellings in the district, see page 20 of this report. Almost one in every three has w.c. accommodation, and the other more or less insanitary privy middens.

(B). **Factories.**—P.H.H.A., 1890.

In 1897, with the Surveyor, I made an inspection of the sanitary conveniences of the 30 factories in the district, and reported to the Council. To put it mildly the condition of things was disgraceful. Now, five years later, I can report that in ten of the largest factories the unwholesome, and indecent, insufficient privies have been replaced by a sufficient number of ordinary pull water closets. The sanitary conveniences of many of the factories is still very bad, but action is being taken for improvement.

One case of insufficient closet accommodation was reported to the Authority by H.M. Factory Inspector in 1902.

Bakehouses.—There are 17 retail bakehouses on the register. As a rule they are in dwellinghouses, and on a small scale, as home breadmaking is the rule in the district.

They are kept in a fair condition as regards cleanliness, and in our inspections, we did not find any violation of the provisions of Section 97 of the Act.

Outworkers.—Only one employer sent a list of outworkers (2).

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT

of the Work carried out during the Year 1902.

TO THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

Dear Sir,—

There were 256 Nuisances abated during the year. At the end of the year 29 remained unabated, and 78 were in hand.

Inspection of District.—During the year the District has been regularly inspected in order to comply with the General Orders of the Local Government Board, and Section 92 of the Public Health Act, 1875, which renders such inspection compulsory.

Overcrowding.—During the year 3 houses were found to be badly overcrowded; in each case the nuisance was abated on a notice being served.

Gullies, &c.—The man employed by the Council to clean the house gullies, found during the progress of his work, 64 gullies and 11 drains choked.

House Drainage.—A great amount of time and attention has been paid to the condition of house drains. During the year the Council gave instructions in 55 instances for the ground to be opened and the drains examined under the provisions of Section 41 of the Public Health Act, 1875.

In each case the drains were found to be defective, and notices were served upon the persons responsible to reconstruct them. In one case the Surveyor was instructed to prepare plans under Section 150 of the P.H.A., 1875, to make and sewer the street.

Cowsheds.—The floor of one cowshed has been amended. One cowshed has been improved with respect to Lighting, Ventilation and Cubic Space, and one cowshed has been entirely reconstructed to meet the full requirements of the Council, viz., 800 cubic feet of space per cow, efficient light and ventilation, impervious floor and walls, watertight drainage.

Sale of Food and Drugs Act.—Six samples of Milk were purchased. In all cases the County Analyst certified that the milk was of fair quality.

Outside Waterclosets and Frost.—During the frosty weather that extended from February 10th to February 19th, 1902, 302

single pull water closets were under observation by Mr. Clarke, who is appointed by the Council to clean the house gullies. He found that the water supply of 269 water closets was stopped by the frost while 33 water closets were in working order, 33 basins were blocked through the water being frozen in the trap, 3 w.c. basins were found to be fractured by the frost, and 8 burst water pipes were noticed.

No precautions are taken as a rule by tenants to protect the fittings from frost, out of 269 closets, the water supply of same being frozen, 206 basins were found in a filthy state, the tenants being too lazy and dirty to carry water from the house and hand-flush same. Much inconvenience could be avoided if tenants could be persuaded to regularly hand-flush their closets during the time the flushing cistern is frozen.

Scavenging.—The total cost of scavenging for the year 1902 was £700 9s. 10d., this shows a saving on the previous year of £49 5s. 0d. The cost was made up as follows:

	£	s.	d.
Privy Middens—Dwelling Houses	549	9	2
Privy Middens—Factories	30	0	0
Dustbins	94	10	6
Sundries (include shovels, brushes, deodorisers, rent of Albion Mill Yard)	26	10	2
	<hr/> £700 9 10 <hr/>		

Details of the Work.

Privies emptied	16,411	loads	4918
Dustbins emptied	22,220	loads	535
Weekly average of Privies emptied	315		
Weekly average of Dustbins emptied	429		
Each load of Ashpit refuse cost	2s.	3d.	
Each load of Dustbin refuse cost	3s.	6½d.	

Appointment of Foreman Scavenger.—On March 1st, 1902, the Sanitary Committee appointed a man to act as Foreman Scavenger, his duty being to keep the time of the Scavengers employed by the Corporation and to supervise the team labour.

This appointment occasioned much controversy, but the action of the Sanitary Committee has been fully justified, as besides saving his wage of 25s. per week he has effected a further saving on men's time and team labour of £40 9s. 0d.

As a result of constant and direct supervision the work is done more thoroughly than before, the ashpits in every case being bottomed. Complaints which at one time were numerous, are now practically nil. I take this opportunity of thanking the Foreman for the way in which he has stuck to his work and carried out instructions.

Yours obediently,

W. S. HART.

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S SUMMARY OF WORK,

FOR THE YEAR 1902.

Complaints Received...					108
Houses, Premises, &c., Inspected					557
Nuisances Found					354
Result of Inspections.	Orders issued for Abatement of Nuisances	Preliminary	...	...	62
		Legal	Orders of Council		114
			Summonses		...
	Homes, Premises, &c., Cleansed, Whitewashed, &c.					1
Dust-bins.	Ashpits Replaced by Dust-bins				...
	New Dust-bins Provided...				53
Scavenging.	Dust-bins Emptied				22,220
	Dry Ashpits Emptied				...
	Privy Middens Emptied...				16,411
	No. of Loads Removed				5,453
	Cost	Per Load	...	...	s. d.
		For the Month	...	...	£ s. d.
Gullies Cleansed out...					17,947
Inspection Chambers Cleansed					631
Smoke Inspections					18
Food and Drugs—Samples taken					6
Animals Kept so as to be a Nuisance...					1
Regular Inspections.	Cowsheds and Dairies				41
	Slaughter Houses				5
	Mills, Workshops and Bakehouses				109
	Milk Samples				6
Houses Disinfected after Infectious Diseases					96
Schools disinfected					8
Total Number of Nuisances Abated					256

WALTER S. HART,
Cert. San. Inst.

PUDSEY (YORKS)

METEOROLOGY FOR 1902.

Observations taken at 9 a.m. (521 feet above sea-level).

1902	Means at 9 a.m.			Extreme Temperature.				Rain.			Degrees of Humidity.			
	Baro- meter uncor- rected.	Ther- mometer.		Shade.				Total Depth.	No of wet days	Most in one Day.	Saturation—100.			
		Dry Bulb	Wet Bulb	Maximum	Minimum	Highest.	Lowest.				Range.	Mean		
Ins.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Date	Deg.	Date	Ins.							
Jan. . .	29.62	39°	37°	50°	4	25°	27	1.38	13	.35	93	67	26	86.4
Feb. ...	29.45	33°	32°	46°	24	21°	17	1.44	12	.32	100	70	30	88.3
March	29.37	42°	40°	54°	18	30°	5	.91	11	.21	100	71	29	81.4
April ...	29.31	46°	42°	62°	21	31°	10	1.62	10	.63	100	54	46	70.3
May ...	29.55	46°	43°	68°	24	35°	10	2.51	17	.51	85	49	36	73.1
June ...	29.50	55°	52°	80°	27	37°	9	2.32	18	.45	100	66	34	81.3
July ...	29.63	57°	53°	77°	6	42°	13	2.17	14	.72	100	60	40	79.9
August	29.55	55°	52°	72°	27	45°	11	4.99	19	1.21	100	50	50	78.2
Sept....	29.66	51°	49°	68°	4	43°	13	1.32	14	.31	100	53	17	75.1
Oct. ...	29.57	48°	46°	57°	1	41°	4	2.97	23	.70	100	73	27	86.1
Nov. ...	29.45	41°	41°	52°	1	30°	22	1.73	15	.48	100	52	48	88.2
Dec. ...	29.53	39°	37°	49°	19	24°	7	2.66	14	.75	100	63	37	85.2
Totals	354.12	552	524	735		404		26.02	180		1178	728	450	
Means	29.51	46	43.6	61.3		33.6		2.17	15		98.2	60.6	37.5	
Highest	29.66	57	53	80		45		4.99	23					Feb.
Lowest	29.31	33	40	46		21		.91	11			August.		April

DROUGHTS :—None.

Four Feet Ground Temperature—1902.

JANUARY	...	42°.	—	43°.	—	42.3°.	—	42°.		
FEBRUARY	...	42°.	—	41°.	—	40°.	—	39.5°.		
MARCH	...	40°.	—	40.7°.	—	41°.	—	41.2°.	—	41.7°.
APRIL	...	41.3°.	—	42°.	—	42.5°.	—	43°.	—	43.2°.
MAY	...	43.2°.	—	43.1°.	—	43.8°.	—	44°.	—	45°.—45.4°.
JUNE	...	46°.	—	46.5°.	—	47°.	—	48°.	—	50°.
JULY	...	50.2°.	—	51°.	—	51.5°.	—	51.1°.		
AUGUST	...	51°.	—	51.3°.	—	51.4°.	—	51.8°.	—	52°.
SEPTEMBER	...	51.9°.	—	52°.	—	51.8°.	—	51.1°.		
OCTOBER	...	51.2°.	—	51°.	—	50.2°.	—	49.2°.		
NOVEMBER	...	50°.	—	49.1°.	—	48°.	—	47°.		
DECEMBER	...	46.8°.	—	46°.	—	45°.	—	44°.	—	45°.

MINIMUM ... Feb. 22nd to 28th—39.5°.

MAXIMUM ... Aug. 30th—52°.

Two and Half Feet Ground Temperature.

JANUARY	...	39.5°.	—	40°.	—	41°.	—	42°.	—	41°.	—	39°.
FEBRUARY	...	39°.	—	38.5°.	—	38°.	—	37.7°.				
MARCH	...	38°.	—	39°.								
APRIL	...	39.7°.	—	40°.	—	41°.	—	43°.	—	44°.		
MAY	...	44°.	—	44.2°.	—	43°.	—	44°.	—	46°.	—	48°.
JUNE	...	48°.	—	48.5°.	—	47°.	—	48°.	—	50°.		
JULY	...	55°.	—	54°.	—	55°.	—	53.4°.	—	53°.		
AUGUST	...	53°.	—	52.5°.	—	53°.	—	53.7°.	—	52.8°.		
SEPTEMBER	...	54°.	—	54.2°.	—	53°.	—	52°.	—	51°.		
OCTOBER	...	51.8°.	—	50°.	—	49.4°.	—	50°.				
NOVEMBER	...	49.9°.	—	48.8°.	—	47°.	—	45.1°.				
DECEMBER	...	45°.	—	43°.	—	41°.	—	44°.	—	45.5°.		

MINIMUM ... Feb. 22nd to 28th—37.7°.

MAXIMUM ... Sep. 5th to 11th—54.3°.

CENSUS, 1901.

PUDSEY MUNICIPAL BOROUGH.

(Incorporated, October 26th, 1899.)

Area, Houses, 1901 ; and population, 1891 and 1901.

	Area in Statute Acres.	HOUSES, 1901.				POPULATION.			
		In-habited.	Uninhabited.		Build-ing.	1891.	1901.		
			In Occu-pation.	Not in Occu-pation.		Persons.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
PUDSEY ...	2,399	3,604	114	172	27	13,444	14,907	6,936	7,971
WARDS :									
Central ...		618	25	23	1		2,409	1,149	1,260
Chapeltown ...		543	30	20	10		2,242	1,005	1,237
Fulneck ...		641	11	45	7		2,640	1,223	1,417
Greenside ...		543	12	36	8		2,167	997	1,170
Lowtown ...		466	13	25	1		1,993	966	1,027
Stanningley ...		793	23	23			3,456	1,596	1,860

ECCLESIASTICAL DISTRICTS.

ST. LAWRENCE.—Date of formation 1878. Inhabited houses, 3052.
Population 12,576.

ST. PAUL.—Date of formation 1848. Inhabited houses 582.
Population 2331-

Grouped Occupation of Males, aged **10** years and Upwards ; also proportion of Children of **10** and under **14** years of Age engaged in Occupations.

Males aged 10 and under 14.				
	Engaged in Occupations	...	...	123
	Proportion per cent engaged in Occupation to Total			2.14
Males, aged 10 years and upwards.				
	Total Occupied and Unoccupied	...	...	5478
	Retired or Unoccupied	...	...	737
	Engaged in Occupations	...	...	4741
	Commercial or Business Clerks	...	...	81
	Conveyance of Men, Goods or Messages		...	281
	Coal and Shale miners	...	...	44
	Iron and Steel manufacture	...	...	14
	Engineering and Machine making	...	...	484
	Building and Works of Construction	...	...	524
	Wood, Furniture, Fittings and Decorations		...	98
	Brick, Cement, Pottery and Glass	...	...	34
	Chemicals, Oil, Grease, &c., Skins, Leather, Hair, Feathers			181
	Paper, Books, Prints, Stationery	...	...	42
	Cotton Manufacture	...	...	49
	Wool and Worsted manufacture	...	...	1108
	Other Textile Manufactures	...	...	27
	Dress, Boot and Shoe Makers	...	...	456
	Food, Tobacco, Drink, and Lodging	...	...	282
	All Other Occupations	...	...	1035

Grouped Occupations of Females, aged 10 years and upwards.
 Also Proportion of Children of 10 and under 14 years of age ; and of Married or Widowed Women engaged in Occupations, and Proportion of Female Domestic Servants to Separate Occupiers or Families.

Females aged 10 and Under 14.	Engaged in Occupations 89				
	Proportion per cent. engaged in Occupation to Total 16.5				
Females aged 10 years and upwards.	Total Occupied and Unoccupied 6421				
	Retired or Unoccupied 3679				
	Engaged in Occupations—Unmarried 2089				
	,, ,, Married or Widowed 653				
	Teaching 89				
	Domestic Indoor Servants 240				
	Charwomen 53				
	Laundry and Washing Service 21				
	Paper, Prints, Books and Stationery 3				
	Cotton Manufacture 94				
	Wool and Worsted Manufacture 1724				
	Other Textile Manufactures 21				
	Tailoresses 36				
	Milliners, Dressmakers, Shirtmakers, Seamstresses 155				
	Food, Tobacco, Drink and Lodging 131				
	All other Occupations 175				
	Proportion per cent. of Married or Widowed engaged in Occupations 19.3				
	Proportion per cent of Domestic Servants to total number of Separate Occupiers or Families 6.6				

AGES of PERSONS, Males & Females, in the Borough

	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1	2	3	4	Under 5 years.	5	10	13	14
Persons	14,907	305	344	274	344	305	1,572	1,436	843	273	317
Males	6,936	156	171	129	161	146	763	695	439	136	164
Females	7,971	149	173	145	183	159	809	741	404	137	153

	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	52	3	35	40	45	50
Persons	333	320	284	313	296	304	1238	1316	1125	1038	891	768	638
Males	165	159	133	139	135	124	549	600	502	490	420	341	288
Females	168	161	151	174	161	180	689	716	623	548	471	427	350

	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90	95	100 and upwards.
Persons	534	403	321	195	104	35	10			
Males	244	179	127	89	35	13	7			
Females	290	224	194	106	69	22	3			

Total Tenements, and Tenements of less than Five Rooms.
distinguishing those Occupied by Various Numbers of Persons.

Total Tenements—3,621. Tenements of less than Five Rooms—2,168.

Rooms in Tene- ment.	Tene- ments of less than 5 rooms.	PERSONS PER TENEMENT.											
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12 or over.
1	21	10	4	2	3	2							
2	638	138	180	148	81	49	22	14	4	1	1		
3	507	44	117	122	86	66	39	16	10	3	2	2	
4	1,002	38	192	215	198	148	88	60	30	23	9		1

